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# **Korean Affairs Report**

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30 May 1980

## KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 82

## CONTENTS

## SOUTH KOREA

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KCNA' Issues 'Statement' on S. Koreans' "Massive Struggle" (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 14 May 80) .....	1
'KCNA' Cites 'NODONG SINMUN' Commentary on Yusin System (KCNA, 16 May 80) .....	4
Briefs	
Farmers' Political Role .....	6

## ECONOMY

FKTU Official Says Workers Want Fair Wealth Distribution (Kim Heung-sook; THE KOREA TIMES, 30 Apr 80) .....	7
Nation's Largest Plywood Firm Accused of Diverting Property (THE KOREA TIMES, 18 May 80) .....	9
Complaints of South Korean Farmers Are Growing (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 30 Apr 80) .....	11
Coal Miners, Coal Producers Air Their Grievances (THE KOREA TIMES, 27 Apr 80) .....	13
Miners' Complaints	
Producers' Complaints Against Government	
State of ROK Coal Industry Examined (Kim Doo-keun; THE KOREA TIMES, 27 Apr 80) .....	18
Briefs	
First Quarter Wholesale Prices .....	20

## FOREIGN TRADE

### Briefs

Export Sales	21
Gulf Oil's Withdrawal	21
Foreign Loans	22
Export Pattern	22

## NORTH KOREA

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Party Redefines Role of Korean Youth Movement (NODONG CHONGNYON, 15 Mar 80) .....	23
Thought Remolding Termed Key to Loyalty (Ch'oe Kyong-sam; NODONG SINMUN, 2 Mar 80) .....	29
SPA Session Approves FY 1980 Budget, Enacts Health Law (VANTAGE POINT, Apr 80) .....	34
Briefs	
Public Health Day	39

## ECONOMY

DPRK Working People Progress in Construction, Production (KCNA, 7 May 80) .....	40
DPRK Light Industry Develops in 'Diverse Way' (KCNA, 3 May 80) .....	42
Sinuiju Shoe Factory Exceeding Production Quotas (Yi Chong-kyu; NODONG SINMUN, 3 Mar 80) .....	44

## KOREANS IN JAPAN

### Briefs

Chongnyon Delegations Leave	46
-----------------------------	----

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

Malagasy President Receives DPRK Party Delegation (KCNA, 6 May 80) .....	47
KWP Delegation Feted in Mozambique (KCNA, 5 May 80) .....	48
Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to PDY Leader (KCNA, 1 May 80) .....	49

Japanese Dietmen Visit North Korea (KCNA, 6, 7 May 80) .....	50
Press Conference	
Delegation Leaves	
Chongnyon Meeting Welcomes Visiting Pyongyang Art Troupe (KCNA, 7 May 80) ..	52
'NODONG SINMUN' Hits Oil Drilling on ROK Continental Shelf (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 14 May 80) .....	53
<b>Briefs</b>	
Japanese Trade Union Delegation Leaves	56
Czechoslovak Envoy's Press Conference	56
Foreign Papers on KPA Founding	56
KPA Anniversary	57
Cultural Delegation in Burma	57
French Senate 'Study Group'	57
Delegation of French Mayors	58
Soviet Actors Group Arrives	58
Czechoslovak Exhibition	58
Delegations' Arrivals, Departures	58
Japanese Church Delegation Arrives	58
Japanese Assemblymen's Delegation	58
GDR Dance Troupe	59
Soviet, Polish Sports Teams Leave	59
Iraq Youth Delegation Arrives	59
Secretary to Red Cross Societies	59

#### CHRONOLOGY

Chronology of Events in March 1980 (VANTAGE POINT, Apr 80) ...	60
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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KCNA' ISSUES 'STATEMENT' ON S. KOREANS' 'MASSIVE STRUGGLE'

SK141356 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1315 GMT 14 May 80

[Statement of the Korean Central News Agency--read by announcer]

[Text] The Korean Central News Agency [KCNA] has been authorized to issue the following statement [songmyongso].

Today in South Korea the massive struggle of youth, students and workers for the right to exist and for democracy has been underway for 2 months. This struggle which decides whether there will be democracy or fascism is participated in by university professors, journalists, clergy and personages out of power. The flames of the movement for democratization are sweeping the entire land of the south.

The South Korean people of all strata, who have suffered exploitation and oppression and who have reached the point where they can no longer live or endure have risen up in a massive struggle, demanding their just rights. This is an explosion of their accumulated discontent and anger.

Despite this, the South Korean authorities are perpetrating the criminal act of suppressing the massive struggle of youth, students and people for existence and democracy by linking it with us.

On 12 May they convened in emergency cabinet meeting. At the meeting, clamoring that the whereabouts of tens of thousands of the people's army members are now unknown and that there is a threat of the infiltration of guerrilla units of the north, they deployed numerous puppet army units and tanks in Seoul and in many other cities and occupied public buildings, press organs and universities, thus threatening the struggling youth, students and people.

Considering this oppressive racket by the South Korean rulers as a most vicious (?reactionary) offensive to suppress the South Korean youth, students and people who demand democracy and as an intolerable challenge to us, who have made all possible efforts for the peace of the country and for its peaceful reunification, we resolutely condemn it.

The so-called threat of the guerrillas of the north, which is clamored about by the South Korean authorities, is nothing but a fabricated drama which they made up for their needs.

As it is known to the world, we have made clear, not once but many times, that we have no intention to invade the south. At the end of last year when extreme confusion prevailed in South Korea we hoped that the internal situation of South Korea would be settled in conformity with the expectations of the people who want peace and the country's peaceful reunification and advanced an important proposal to open a way for the nation through collaboration, unity and reunification.

As a practical measure, last January we put forward an epochal proposal for the realization of many-sided contacts of the responsible politicians of the north and the south. Thanks to this patriotic initiative and our sincere efforts, recently contact between the working-level delegates of both sides have been taking place to arrange a meeting of the premiers of the north and the south.

How on the earth can our honest stand and efforts for peace and reunification constitute a threat to South Korea and a charge of infiltration of the guerrillas of the north?

If there is a real threat from the north, how can the South Korean authorities explain their own act in bringing the puppet army units and tanks into Seoul overnight and to take them away overnight, concealing their whereabouts?

We cannot but conclude that the farce invented by the South Korean authorities is too clumsy and their politics is too immature.

The fact that the U.S. authorities themselves officially announced there is no suspicious military move from the north proves how awkward the fabricated drama stated by the puppets is.

Truth can never be distorted by intrigues and sinister political schemes always lurk behind intrigues. It is not difficult to guess what the South Korean rulers sought in suddenly throwing the heavily armed puppet army and armored units into the streets of struggle for democracy and national salvation, linking it with us.

It proceeded from the political trick-to-stamp out at all cost the massive antigovernment action of the South Korean students and people who demand the abolition of the Yusin system and the establishment of a new democratic government.

The South Korean rulers, however, are making a gross miscalculation.

Today the massive action of the students and people who aspire for democracy, not fascism, for peaceful reunification, not division, has become an



irresistable trend of history in South Korea. Before this strong trend, the South Korean authorities' anticommunist clamor and deceptive political development plan can no longer work.

The South Korean authorities must draw a lesson from the doom of the former dictator and renounce their fascist ways of thinking that they can indefinitely repress with the bayonets the masses of people demanding democracy and peaceful reunification.

If the South Korean authorities persist in the anticommunist fascist policy which goes against the cause of democracy and national reunification, it will bring them nothing good.

We hold that the South Korean authorities must stop at once the dastardly repressive acts of threatening and suppressing the students and people, and linking their acts with us.

The fascist Yusin system which the masses of the people in South Korea do not want must be abolished without delay, the emergency martial law must be unconditionally lifted and the illegally arrested and imprisoned students and workers and all the political prisoners immediately released.

The just cause of the students and people fighting in South Korea for existence, democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country will certainly win victory and the antinational schemes of the Yusin remnant forces seeking fascism and division will surely meet destruction.

14 May 1980, Pyongyang.

CSO: 4108



S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KCNA' CITES 'NODONG SINMUN' COMMENTARY ON YUSIN SYSTEM

SK161016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN May 16 carries a signed article titled "Yusin System Is Fascist Repressive System Trampling Upon Independence of People."

The article says:

Today when voices of students and people calling for the repeal of the "Yusin system" are growing louder, the "Yusin" remnant forces are becoming more undisguised in their scheme to maintain the fascist "Yusin" order in South Korea.

Though the dictator is gone, the fascist gang is still swaggering about and they are trying to keep the old "Yusin" system indefinitely.

This is an unpardonable challenge to the desire of the people and the demand of the times.

The "Yusin system" is not only a system of fascist dictatorship inconsistent with the democratic development of the South Korean society, the lawful demand of developing history, but also a system for a permanent division of the nation and for war incompatible with the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest desire of the nation, and a treacherous system going against the trend of the times toward independence, the article notes, and goes on:

The dictator who set up the "Yusin system" has disappeared in South Korea. But his companions and the dictatorial system still remain and none of the democratic liberties and rights desired by the people has been realized.

The present authorities of South Korea who took the place of the dictator in "power" refuse to draw a lesson from the end of their predecessor.

They are talking about "restoration of the democratic order" and "political development," but, in practice, they have taken no step for democracy.

They maintain the fascist evil laws and vast repressive tools, the legacies of the "Yusin" system, and scheme to keep the old "Yusin" order, while delaying the "revision of the constitution" indefinitely.

"Emergency Decree No. 9" is said to have been repealed. But, in actuality, the "emergency martial law," which is more stringent than it, has been kept in force for over half a year now, binding the people hand and foot and a large number of people are arrested, imprisoned and penalized in South Korea.

These days the South Korean rulers make no scruple to openly praise and defend the "Yusin system" and are choosing to intensify the fascist suppression of the movement for democracy under the pretext of maintaining "security" and "legal order."

This all shows that the present rulers of South Korea are seeking dictatorship under the veil of "democratic policy" and trying to preserve the treacherous "Yusin system" as it is, while trampling underfoot the desire of the people for freedom and democracy.

But they should know that any attempt to follow in the footsteps of the defunct dictator cannot succeed.

The article says in conclusion:

Today the South Korean students and people of all strata are waging an unyielding struggle to destroy the "Yusin system" and democratize campus and society under the slogans "Let us drive away the Yusin remnants!" "Lift the emergency martial law!" and "Guarantee the vital rights of workers," braving repression by the authorities.

The South Korean people who have bitterly experienced the treacherous nature of the "Yusin system" will not tolerate its extension any longer nor lower the banner of struggle till the democratisation of society is realized.

The "Yusin system" going against the trend of history will certainly be destroyed and the righteous struggle of the South Korean people for freedom and democracy will surely be crowned with victory.

CSO: 4120

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

FARMERS' POLITICAL ROLE--Taejon--Kim Tae'chung, presidential candidate of the New Democratic Party in the 1971 election, stressed here yesterday that the farmers' movement should be developed into a political one to set up a democratic government. "By doing so, farmers will be able to regain their rights which they have been deprived of so far," he said. Kim was delivering a speech before some 3,000 farmers in a rally to "realize democratic farming administration," sponsored by the Catholic Farmers' Association. In his address on the subject "democracy and farmers' rights" for about one and a half hours, the leader of political dissidents said, "The future agricultural administration must have the people recognize farming as the basic industry of the nation. "Grain imports amounting to nearly \$1,000 million a year must be reduced and countermeasures for imports of agricultural and fishery products must also be researched multilaterally." He also said that farmers' organizations such as the National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation should be democratized in such a way as to enable farmers to operate them for themselves. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Apr 80 p 1]

CSO: 4120

## S. KOPEA/ECONOMY

### FKTU OFFICIAL SAYS WORKERS WANT FAIR WEALTH DISTRIBUTION

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 80 p 8

[Article by Kim Heung-sook]

[Text] Laborers in the 1960s were so generous that they blamed no one but poor natural resources and the chronic poverty of the nation for their low wages and bad working conditions.

Poverty was their destiny and they were willing to wait for the time when firms became larger and the nation richer to share some wealth with them.

However, as they witness the rapid industrial development of the nation during the 1970s, their endurance came to an end.

A quiet change of opinion spread among laborers: poverty is not our destiny and society should be held responsible for it.

So, it is not strange that the awakened workers, though belatedly, are making newspaper headlines day after day these days with labor disputes, a labor union leader said.

Mrs Lee Pil-won, 43, the only woman bureau chief at the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU), said that the recent disturbances at various working places were "all too natural."

The career unionist said that now was the time when balanced distribution of wealth between employers and employees should be carried out in all fairness amid social efforts to erase the absurdities of the past.

"Over the last decade, industries were one-sidedly encouraged with various administrative favors by the government while laborers were forced to reserve their right for the economic development of the nation," the woman unionist continued.

"The two sides are like the wheels of a car. If one wheel stands still while the other runs, the car will surely stop running or will overturn," Mrs Lee said.

She said that labor activities had often been interfered with by the government on the ground that they would pose threats to the national security. On the other hand, political and even religious organizations made use of laborers' pure intentions, acting as if they were the genuine friends of the hard-pressed workers, she asserted.

"Workers have been incited to take tough action against employers by the various power groups, but, in the end, they were left alone without any substantial gains.

"Since laborers are a group of people who can be most easily made use of due to low educational backgrounds and poor living, educating them and organizing their power into one strong force are more urgent tasks."

She said that the PKTU should exert greatest efforts to secure financing for its programs over the next several years and in pressing the government to elevate labor administration to the level of a ministry.

"How can powerful government action be taken under these circumstances when the head of labor administration or the director of the Office of Labor Affairs remains outside the Cabinet?" Mrs Lee asked.

Since she first raised her voice against sexual discrimination at the Office of Monopoly as a 23-year-old clerical worker in 1961, Mrs Lee has continued her career as a labor leader.

She held the position of women's division chief of the National Monopoly Workers' Union and then took part in the labor movement as a member of the National Automobile, Chemical Textile, Communications, and Railway Workers' Unions.

Mrs Lee was frequently ousted from one labor union after another, condemned as a government-patronized unionist while she was under the watch of the authorities as a dangerous character.

In 1978, Mrs Lee was expelled from the federation for sympathizing with the radical urban industrial mission. "Ironically enough I was scolded by the mission that I was a false government-backed unionist at that time," she recalled.

For the time being, her efforts will be focused on raising the status of working women. She is now busy with preparations for the first national convention of working women to be held next month in Seoul.

9. KOREA/ECONOMY

NATION'S LARGEST PLYWOOD FIRM ACCUSED OF DIVERTING PROPERTY

SK180339 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 80 p 8

[Text] The New Democratic Party claimed yesterday that Kang Suk-cin, owner of the Tongmyung Timber Co. in Pusan, had attempted deliberately to have his company bankrupted.

Announcing the result of an investigation of the nation's largest plywood firm's closure, the party urged the government to seek ways to make Kang return his concealed property to the company.

"The investigation authorities are required to trace the whereabouts of enormous property diverted by Kang and his relatives thoroughly," the party asked.

According to the outcome of the party probe, the Pak Chong-hui regime neglected supervision of the company's management, even though it provided Kang with privileged loans totaling 36 billion won.

In Pusan, the workers' committee trying to normalize operation of the debt-stricken Tongmyung Timber Co. said here yesterday that it had got a promise from the authorities concerned of strong and effective support.

Yun Yong-ung, 41, chairman of the committee, told employees of Tongmyung that the committee had been given a guarantee of full support for the normal operation of the largest plywood-manufacturer in the nation from the Finance Ministry, the Office of Labor Affairs, the Office of Forestry, and other government authorities.

He said that the authorities had promised such effort when the committee members visited them recently.

The authorities promised help to expedite opening letters of credit for imports of raw timber and financial support to resume the company's operation if the company's owner Kang Suk-cin did his best to save the firm, Yun told 3,000 workers gathered on the company grounds.

Upon the committee's report, the workers went into a discussion to determine their future activities. They had stopped their demonstrations last Wednesday.

Meanwhile, it was belatedly learned yesterday that two subsidiary companies of Tongmyong Timber Co. had requested the Pusan district court to take procedures for their dissolution because of financial problems.

CSO: 4120



## COMPLAINTS OF SOUTH KOREAN FARMERS ARE GROWING

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Disoriented Farmers"]

[Text]

In the course of industrialization, it is indispensable that the agricultural population should decrease gradually. However, the tendency of farmers to grow tired of rural communities and reluctant to pass on farming to their children cannot be overlooked.

According to a survey entitled "Farmers' posture in the face of the 1990s" made public by the Korea Rural Economic Review, about 70 percent of the populace engaged in agriculture expressed complaints, and those who wanted their children to take over their farming were no more than 2.8 percent.

In other words, they believe agriculture is no longer a prosperous business.

This attitude of farmers shown by the random survey, can in no way be interpreted as indicating that many farmers are about to desert their farms.

But it is a matter of grave concern that the majority of farmers are not only unsatisfied with following the plow but also reluctant to have their children become farmers.

More studies and analyses are necessary to find out the actual reasons why farmers want to wash their hands of agriculture.

The major reasons, however, are probably the big income differences between cities and farm villages, caused by the disadvantage in the government purchase prices of agricultural products, worsened conditions in children's education, and imbalances of the cultural, health and social opportunities.

Frankly speaking, the farming populace works without rest all year long. But incomes from the agricultural products including livestock are relatively small.

With continuing inflation, farming expenses have grown and it is difficult to obtain farming hands. Due to the preponderant policies of public welfare facilities for urbanites, living in rural communities appears to them disadvantageous and inconvenient.

In recent years, the phenomenon of dense population in cities has been intensifying, whereas low density has been remarkable in farming villages.

The desertion of low-income farmers is not in question. From farm households above the middle income class, particularly, youngsters have a tendency to avoid settlements in rural communities.

It is of course natural that the farming populace is declining in the course of the industrialization policy aimed at absorbing surplus manpower from farming villages.

It is not desirable, however, in any respect that farmers are anxious to abandon country life due to dissatisfaction with agriculture.

This is because agriculture is strategically important in maintaining grain self-supply, though food self-sufficiency has declined somewhat inevitably in the course of industrialization.

At a time when there is no guarantee of obtaining stable supply of grains from foreign countries because of the worldwide resources crisis, farming should be reappraised in a new dimension.

We are given to understand that European countries and Japan are encouraging farmers with various assistance in order to preserve the foundation of the agricultural industry, despite heavy financial burdens and continued controversy at home and abroad.

The government is urged to formulate comprehensive measures in a national policy dimension so that farmers can find more pleasure and satisfaction in agriculture. The government is also urged to look deeply into the reasons why the complaints of farmers are growing.

## 8. KOREA/ECONOMY

### COAL MINERS, COAL PRODUCERS AIR THEIR GRIEVANCES

#### Miners' Complaints

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Among all the industrial sites in this country, mines have always been more volatile with labor problems and last week's bloody riot at the Tongwon Mine in Sabuk, Kang-won-do, dramatically exposed some of them.

Working in deep, dark holes under constant threats to their lives, the 45,000 workers in coal mines regard themselves as the most wretched bunch of people. As payments are not high enough to compensate for the hardships, their grievances have continued to deepen.

As many as 6,100 miners were struck by industrial disasters during last year alone and 287 of them died. While industrial disasters are decreasing at other working places, greater numbers of miners are attacked by them.

Chiefly due to the poor state of mining facilities, 198 miners were killed in accidents inside shafts and scores of others died of diseases related to their work in 1979.

Similar numbers of miners died each year in the past, but no conspicuous improvement has been made in the coal mines, which were hard pressed to increase production by the worsening oil crunch.

A total of 2,919 miners or 7.37 percent of 39,594 workers who underwent physical checkups during last year were found to be suffering from silicosis.

According to the National Mine Workers' Union, some 10 percent of the mine workers are hit by the dreadful lung disease. The disease incident grows by 3.5 percent yearly.

When miners are found to be struck by the disease, mine operators are reluctant to notify the workers of the fact since they must provide the patients with proper treatment and compensation.

The mine workers' union said that the government should establish more medical institutions treating industrial disasters, especially silicosis.

Miners usually work 28 days a month for eight hours a day in underground places where the air is heavy with dust.

Some work in the mine faces, others in shafts and galleries and others outside pits carrying the dug-out coal, but poor working conditions are common at the different working spots.

Official statistics show that the average salary of miners was 168,971 won including bonuses and allowances as of the end of last year. Generally, the cost of living is higher in mining towns than in other communities and miners say that their wages are below the subsistence level.

Another cause of complaints is the rule-of-thumb estimate of coal amounts by inspectors called "chakto."

Though the miners load freight cars with coal to the fullest in pits, the amount of coal is often discounted by the inspectors' rather inaccurate "one look" measurements.

The National Mine Workers' Union said that the government could help mine workers effectively by setting a proper standard for measuring their amounts of work.

Next comes the problem of "management-manipulated" union leadership in mines.

Though officials of the Tongwon Mine claim that they did not interfere in the labor union's activities, the miners argue that collaboration between the employer and the labor union head has been an open secret.

As for the four-day struggle, the Tongwon Mine management even said that the riot had actually developed from the inner conflict among labor unionists and that it was not a labor-management dispute on the whole.

The management side said that though the incident was reported as having been caused by the low wages, the miners were best paid at Tongwon, the largest privately-run coal mine in the nation.

They said that some billion won in financial damage had been caused by the riot as facilities were damaged and that they would face serious difficulties in carrying out the promises they had made to the workers.

#### **Bonuses**

Among conditions requested by the workers, release of 400 percent bonuses will be the hardest to do, the management side revealed.

It said that more than 4 billion won would be necessary to pay the bonuses yearly.

Only by increasing the prices of coal and government subsidies to mines, will the mines as well as miners be able to survive, it said.

While mine operators attribute the Tongwon incident to an inner conflict among labor unionists, labor experts opined that it was the government's negligence in managing the coal industry that brought about the turmoil.

In order to prevent experienced miners from leaving mines, whose importance is growing these days, higher wages and well equipped welfare centers should be provided, the experts said.

Since coal is dug from deeper shafts now, production costs are higher and the government surely has to support mines by operating an effective price system, such as a two-tier formula to help both the producers and consumers.

The government's help for the mine industry cannot be too great at present, the experts revealed, on the ground that the long-sustained low prices of coal products had laid a heavy burden on the industry so far.

There are 29 larger mines producing more than 100,000 tons a month throughout the nation and the remaining 151 mines are smaller ones. More precisely, the smaller-scale mines make their profits by taking advantage of the low wages of workers.

While domestic mines were being tormented by chronic financial lack, the government started importing anthracite coal from overseas in 1978 on the excuse that the coal supply did not meet demand.

Last year, some 2 million tons of foreign anthracite coal was introduced into the nation and the government plans to buy some 4.5 million tons of coal from foreign countries this year.

Imports of foreign-produced coal are necessary since the nation can dig as little as 18 million tons of coal from its own mines during the next 30 years, the government said.

However, skepticism has arisen among both mine operators and officials concerning the necessity of the imports because the price of foreign-produced coal is some three times that of local coal.

The government can save some funds by stopping the imports and by utilizing the funds in supporting local mine industries, it can encourage the local firms to greater production while it does not lay a financial burden on the people's economy, experts said.

They said that it would be better to use the money to develop domestic mines to get coal in the future rather than using it to import other's product of which the availability is always uncertain.

Of all these factors normalization of union operations was among the more urgent tasks of miners.

"Now is the time when we all labor unionists should reflect on ourselves," a staff member of the National Mine Workers' Union said. [as published]

His colleagues said that direct election of the union head by all the union members would ease much of the workers' mistrust of the union leaders.

"In the case of the Tongwon Mine, the workers' long-drawn conflict was kindled by the wrongdoings of union leaders who might have not been selected for the positions if their election had been directly by the workers," they said.

According to labor unionists, voices have been high for the replacement of indirect elections of union heads by direct ones.

The unionists said that since the number of representatives was quite small, the employers could win them over to their side and a person who was close to the employers could have been selected for the heads' position.

#### Producers' Complaints Against Government

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Apr 80 p 7

[Text] The coal mining industry has leveled charges at the government of importing anthracite, claiming that the policy discourages coal miners from increasing coal production.

Coal producers pointed out that anthracite was being imported at some 45,000 won per ton, nearly three times higher than the cost of locally produced fuel.

A coal producer charged, "The higher-price policy undermines local production and makes a great gap in the national budget."

The import policy has so far incurred a total deficit of 40 billion won, and the red ink figure will surpass the 100 billion mark by the end of this year, industry sources estimated.

If the government stops its import policy, the sources asserted, the import suspension will have the effect of a 50 percent hike in anthracite prices and enable the nation to produce more than 4 million tons of anthracite annually.

The government plans to import 4.5 million tons of anthracite this year and 5 million tons next year, according to officials at the Energy-Resources ministry and the coal industry. Some 2 million tons was bought in last year, the beginning of the import policy. [as printed]

Of the imported 4.5 million tons of anthracite for this year, 2.8 million tons will be supplied to the private sector and the rest stockpiled and used for electricity generating.

The planned import of anthracite represents 17 percent of the total 27,200,000 tons to be supplied to the nation this year.

In response to the industry charges, government officials said that only 200,000-300,000 more tons of anthracite could be put out annually even if the government financed them with subsidies.

They said the import policy was essential for stable supply and to offset the limited deposits of anthracite.

C80: 4120



STATE OF ROK COAL INDUSTRY EXAMINED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Article by Kim Doo-koon: "Coal Industry Faces Financial Difficulty"]

[Text]

The coal industry has got into serious trouble causing labor-management disputes, leading even to the miners' rioting at Sabuk, Kangwon-do last week.

All coal mining industrialists, both the state-run Daihan Coal Corporation and private industries, are clamoring about their deficit-run management, asking for a substantial price rise in coal and anthracite briquets (yontan).

Meanwhile, mass consumers grumble at high energy prices, which threaten their home budgets.

With the miners' riot at Sabuk as a turning point, ruling public opinion is that basic preventive measures should be taken rather than ex post facto measures against riotous conflicts between labor and management.

Due to accumulated deficits last year, 44 coal mining firms went bankrupt. Among them were four large firms, each producing over 100,000 tons of coal per annum, and 40 small coal mining firms.

As of last March, the number of coal mines in operation was 187, including seven mines run by the state-run Daihan Coal Corporation. Mining firms which went bankrupt last year accounted for 20 percent of the total nationwide.

Of the coal mining firms in operation, only four managed to run in the black last year. They are the Tongwon Coal Mining Co., which met the miners' riot at Sabuk Mine last week, Samchok, Daesong and Bongmyong Companies.

The other coal mining firms including the state-run corporation marked deficits last year. The Daihan Coal Corporation saw a deficit of 16,500 million won last year and produced 4.7 million tons of anthracite briquets even though it was granted government subsidies amounting to 6,470 million won.

The deficit is attributed to the fact that the average selling price of coal per ton is 14,000 won, 2,000 won short of the production cost of 16,000 won per ton. Accordingly, the more coal is produced, the greater deficits faced by producers.

The government has put off any further coal price hike since April last year, keeping up its policy of stabilizing the lives of low-income people who depend on anthracite briquets for fuel. During the past year coal production costs went up markedly due to sharp increases in the prices of oil products, blasting powder and timber as well as electric rates.

In this situation, the management of coal mines claimed it was financially difficult to raise the pay scales for miners.

However, the government noted that it had granted a total of 53.2 billion won, including 35 billion won to private coal mining firms alone, to all coal industries last year. This year the government has raised its subsidy for coal production to 2,500 won per ton from last year's 2,000 won.

Anyhow, it is not easy to solve the chronic financial difficulty the coal mining firms are faced with.

Most of the private coal companies are small-scale or petty. Of the total 100-odd coal mining firms operative only 20 are incorporated while the rest are individual firms, some of them employing only 20 workers.

In general, the coal mining firms are reluctant to invest in the expansion of their facilities because they are short-lived industries with a one-year depreciation period. They are left little assets — facilities and land sites — when their mines are exploited. Accordingly, they must default unless they can earn back their funds invested in min-

ing coal within a year.

In view of these peculiarities of the coal mining industry, coal mines are run in state ownership in West Germany.

In Korea, of the yearly coal production of 18.3 million tons, 26 percent is produced by the state-run firm and 74 percent by private firms.

There are "marginal" private coal mines, which account for about 20 percent in number, aiming at receiving government subsidies.

In this situation, as a matter of fact it is difficult to expect the private coal mining firms to make substantial investments in facilities and in the improvement of the welfare of mine workers.

Suspicion has arisen about whether the Tongwon Mining Co. which met the miners' riot this time did its best to run its mines duly and reasonably. The Tongwon Co., represented by Lee Hyuk-bae, which is said to be the nation's largest private coal mining firm, has purchased a wide acreage of land to run a country club.

In this respect, coal, the nation's sole underground energy source, should not be a target of insolvent private industrialists to seek business profits.

## S. KOREA/ECONOMY

### BRIEFS

FIRST QUARTER WHOLESALE PRICES--Seoul, 1 May (HAPDONG-KYODO)--Wholesale prices in South Korea rose by 24.1 percent and consumer prices by 13.1 percent during the first four months of this year, according to the Bank of Korea and the Economic Planning Board (EPB) Thursday. Last month alone wholesale prices went up by 1.6 percent and consumer prices by 0.9 percent. Wholesale prices of manufactured goods soared by 1.4 percent last month and those of foodstuffs by 2.0 percent, it was reported. While consumer prices of foodstuffs remained almost unchanged last month, housing costs increased by 1.5 percent, fuel and electricity costs by 0.1 percent, clothing costs by 2.5 percent, and miscellaneous expenses by 1.4 percent during the month, it was revealed. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English, no time given, 1 May 80 OW]

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## S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

### BRIEFS

EXPORT SALES--Seoul, 12 May, HAPDONG-KYODO--Export sales by nine Korean general trading firms totaled dollar 1,903.4 million during the first four months of this year, according to statistics given by the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry Monday. The four-month export value reflected an increase of 59.3 per cent over the dollar 1,193 million reported by them during the like period a year before. Export shipments by them last month alone came to dollar 506.4 million, up 41.8 per cent from the figure recorded during the same month a year earlier. The four-month export total accounted for 27.5 per cent of their combined export target set at dollar 6.9 billion for this year. (Daewoo) Industrial Company topped the list with its four-month export sales reaching dollar 391 million, followed by Samsung Company with dollar 344 million, Hyosung Corporation with dollar 237.5 million, ICC Corporation with dollar 236 million and Hyundai Corporation with dollar 186 million. During the January-April period of this year, Sangyong Trading Company exported dollar 160.4 million worth, Bando Sangsa Company dollar 123 million worth, Sunkyoung Limited dollar 124 million worth and Kumho and Company dollar 99.5 million worth, respectively. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 12 May 80 OW]

GULF OIL'S WITHDRAWAL--Seoul, 13 May, HAPDONG-KYODO--Gulf Oil Corporation of the United States has notified the Korean Government of its intention of withdrawing from South Korea shortly, informed government sources here said Tuesday. With its investment of dollar 29,880,000, Gulf Oil is holding 50 percent of the total shares in the Korea Oil Corporation, which is operating an oil refinery with a daily refining capacity of 280,000 barrels at Ulsan. Gulf Oil made an initial investment of dollars 4,880,000 in the joint venture with the Korea Oil Corporation in October 1962 and a re-investment of dollar 25 million in 1974. Between 1964 and 1978, Gulf Oil remitted some dollar 43,633,000 in profit earnings from the joint operation of the oil refinery. Since April 1964, Gulf Oil had supplied a total of 865 million barrels of crude oil to the oil refinery, but it has recently suspended the crude oil supply due to the reduced crude oil supply from Kuwait, Iran and Iraq, it was learned. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 13 May 80 OW]

FOREIGN LOANS--Seoul, 13 May, HAPDONG-KYODO--Inflows of foreign public loans have been brisk, while those of foreign commercial loans remained sluggish. According to government authorities concerned Tuesday, South Korea's introduction of foreign public loans amounted to dollar 276 million in the first three months of this year on an arrival basis, reflecting a rise of 42 per cent over the dollar 195 million reported during the like period a year before. The good progress was ascribed mainly to the government's efforts to obtain bank loans and other foreign public loans to defend the nation's international balance-of-payments position, government sources said. On the contrary, the inducement of foreign commercial loans during the three-month period came to dollar 306 million, some 22 per cent less than the dollar 390 million registered during the same period a year earlier, both on an arrival basis. The sluggish introduction of foreign commercial loans was attributed chiefly to the government's policy of curbing cash and commodity loans, they said. Moreover, local enterprises were reluctant to make fresh investments in plant facilities with foreign commercial loans due to the recent business recession at home, they explained. During the first three-month period of this year, foreign investments here reached dollar 24 million on an arrival basis, off 25 per cent from the dollar 32 million recorded during the comparable period a year ago, they added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 13 May 80 OW]

EXPORT PATTERN--Seoul, 30 Apr (HAPDONG-KYODO)--The export pattern of Korean manufactured goods is changing from light industry products to heavy and chemical industry products. According to an analysis of the commerce-industry ministry, South Korea's export sales of manufactured goods in the first three months of this year reached \$3,414 million. Of the three-month total, heavy and chemical industry products accounted for 48.7 percent or \$1,662 million and light industry products for 51.3 percent or \$1,752 million. The ratio of 48.7 percent against 51.3 percent compared with 27 percent against 73 percent reported in 1972, 29 percent against 71 percent in 1973, 34 percent against 66 percent in 1975, 42 percent against 58 percent in 1977 and 1978, and 44 percent against 56 percent in 1979. The change in export pattern was ascribed mainly to the continued rise in export sales of iron and steel products, electronics products, fertilisers and cement, ministry officials explained. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English, no time given, 30 Apr 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

## **N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**

### **PARTY REDEFINES ROLE OF KOREAN YOUTH MOVEMENT**

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 13 Mar 80 p 2

[Article: "Toward a New Stage in the Youth Movement"]

[Text] This is a nation where youthful fervor electrifies the land, one which is resplendent throughout--in cities and rural areas and across the entire nation--with the grand achievements of youth.

People are amazed and envious with respect to the Korean youth movement, in which a youthful spirit of total devotion to the great leader and the party for a lifetime, short though it may be, pervades the ranks of youth and spawns incomparable heroism and sacrifice, and in which an epic poem of youth's proud achievements for the future of the fatherland and revolution is being written, and with respect to the tremendous transformation being wrought by this youth movement in greeting a new historic turning point.

"Youth are the face of a nation, and the unyielding valiant spirit and countenance of Korean youth provide vigorous expression to the beautiful future of chuche Korea."

"I would like to be born again in Korea as part of Korea's new generation."

"We should set up the Korean youth movement as the standard bearer of, and glorious example for, the world youth movement, and learn from it."

Numerous friends who are concerned about the youth problem and have visited our country, unable to contain their excitement over the Korean youth movement marching along the path of chuche behind the party flag, have asked to be made familiar with its experiences.

Among them have been many who have gone home after listening for hours to the experiences of the chuche-type youth movement, and also many friends who departed after spending days visiting place after place in our country expressly for the purpose of fundamentally looking into the youth indoctrination problem.



Even now there is no small number of people among the steady stream of visitors who are deeply interested in how to solve the problem of the revolutionary reserves.

For that, the party of the working class must not fail to correctly solve the problem of a revolutionary reserve which will carry on, generation after generation, the grand task of building communism until it is completed.

The experience of history has demonstrated that, when the maturing new generation is not brought up correctly, unalterable ill-effects enter into revolution and construction, and that a generation of revolution cannot be passed on undaunted to the next.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-sung has taught as follows:

"To carry out to completion our grand undertaking of revolution, the proper raising of a new generation which will carry on generation after generation of revolution is extremely important. The Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) is the reserve unit of our party and the successor to our grand undertaking of revolution."

The Korean youth movement, which was given a glorious beginning and revolutionary leadership by the great leader, is advancing even more powerfully under our glorious party which has given such brilliance to the great leader's creative concept of youth movement.

When we reflect on the powerful current of the Korean youth movement from its inception on the sacred peak of Paektu and as it rushes vigorously along the path of chuche, we picture the helping hand of brilliant wisdom and polished leadership extended by the great leader and the glorious party.

In its essence, the youth movement is one which strives to embody the revolutionary thought of the leader of the working class, and is a glorious movement to pass from generation to generation the grand undertaking of revolution started by the great leader.

The creative thought of our party, which has shed new light on the meaning of the youth movement, is a superior concept forged at the time of a great turning point in the history of the chuche-type youth movement, and represents an indestructible banner which makes it possible to most correctly solve the problem of revolutionary reserves which will be passed undaunted from generation to generation.

In addition to pointing out the true nature of the youth movement, our party has given profound guidance to its mission and task of continuing the great leader's revolutionary undertaking generation after generation and of bringing it to full bloom, and is thus forcefully channeling the youth movement of our generation along the revolutionary path.



If we think about it, up until now the essence and mission of the youth movement have not been described as being linked to the revolutionary undertaking of the leader of the working class.

This problem could be brought to the fore only by our party, which provides the vigorous guidance toward completion of the grand revolutionary undertaking of *chuche* originated by the great leader.

This creative concept of our party concerning the Korean youth movement not only scientifically reflects the overall demands of originating and developing a youth movement, but also correctly reflects the hopes and aspirations of our generation, so many members of which whose hearts have been captured by the immortal *chuche* idea, and has thus become a grand concept which has given a matchless contribution to the development of a revolutionary-type youth movement.

Today our revolution has entered a new turning point, and likewise, the youth movement has risen to a new higher stage.

Based upon a profound analysis of what is needed to raise the coming generation as zealous *chuche*-type revolutionaries, so as to bring to fruition the sacred task of dyeing the entire society with *chuche* thought and to achieve the final victory of our revolution under the banner of *chuche*, our glorious party has newly established the overall tasks of the youth movement.

Our party's concept of making the thorough revolutionization of all youth, and thus firmly nurture them into successors committed to carrying out the task and fundamental mission of the youth movement, has provided the clearest path to brilliantly solve the problem of reserve units for the revolution.

The concept of our party, which started with the fundamental nature of the youth movement and creatively developed its mission and ultimate task in a manner suited to the demands of a new historic reality in which the dyeing of the whole society with the *chuche* idea is being manifested on all fronts, constitutes a glorious banner which has developed the Korean youth movement to a new higher stage.

Our party, which at all times places great significance on the youth movement and focuses great concern on it, and provides strong guidance for it, goes even further by setting the direction and methods for youth activities so that the movement can fully carry out its own mission and task.

The policy set forth by our party on vigorously promoting the movement to learn-from-the-glorious-youth-of-the-great-leader provides a programmatic guide for nurturing all youth to become true *chuche*-type revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the respected and beloved leader and the party.

Through the single experience of advancing the march to duplicate the "1000-li road of independence" trod by the great leader to an unprecedented

large scale, the concept that the ultimate influence of SWYL activities is loyalty indoctrination toward the fatherly leader has become even more true-to-life for us.

In setting not hundreds or thousands, but tens of thousands of youth on that road of historic beginnings of revolution, meticulous care has been taken to see to it that they are given scarves and warm shoes against the cold; food and sanitary facilities are spread across the flowering fields for them, and to keep track of them over long distances they are even photographed from aircraft flying above them in the sky....

The deep concern and great affection of our party in nurturing all youth to be revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the fatherly leader comes through all the more clearly when, as part of the effort to more vigorously promote loyalty indoctrination toward the great leader, celebrations of the loyalty of youth are held on a national scale.

The enormous march forward of the youth movement, given direction by such outstanding concepts, is stimulated by a force of leadership which organizes and leads hundreds of thousands of youth.

When we ponder the wise leadership of the glorious party which is being given in guiding our generation's youth movement at a time when, more so than any other time in history, so many serious and far-reaching problems are present, we come to think first of unending loyalty to the respected and beloved leader as the source of such leadership strength.

Vigorously promoting the youth movement in accordance with the wishes and intent of the great leader has become the starting point, and the objective, of strong leadership on the part of our party in regard to the youth movement.

The question is one of how to make the youth movement, on which the great leader places so much significance, into a paragon of a communist youth movement which fully embodies the leader's creative concept of the youth movement.

How is the youth movement to be developed into a revolutionary youth movement which knows neither senility nor stagnation and is alive with ambition and passion, a militant youth organization which carries out its significant role in fulfilling the grand revolutionary undertaking of chuche?

The strong hand of leadership of our party is extended to strengthen and develop a true youth movement which can be considered at all times to be linked in this manner to the name of the great leader.

The strong leadership of our party provides guidance for SWYL organizations in the formation and implementation of new policies for vigorously promoting the work of educating and indoctrinating the next generation through devoting

great effort to the problem of focusing concern first of all on the work and organization of political and ideological indoctrination of youth, rather than on momentary matters or economic affairs, and on SWYL activities, and through uniting the SWYL and educational administration, the school, family, and society in order to decisively improve and strengthen the activities of students and youth.

The strong leadership of our party provides guidance for forming speed battle youth shock brigades in order to nurture youth in the practical struggle of revolution and construction, as was the case of the fatherly leader, who nurtured youth to be communist revolutionaries amidst the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, and for tempering youth in each and every difficult and arduous stage of socialist construction in order to lead them to glorious achievements and innovations.

The youth of the land, boiling in this way with energy and filled with the power of the advance and with passion and valor, harness this strength and leave in their wake a path of brilliant achievements.

A young worker still remembers today the feelings of gratitude that he had when, a few years ago, he had gotten an unexpected phone call just as a new day was dawning from the party center stating that new measures had been adopted concerning the youth movement:

"Truely the concern of our party for the youth movement cannot be compared to anything. When I think of the brilliance of the active leadership that has been present every step along the way, starting with the formation of the SWYL and on up through the novels that members have read with pleasure, the organizational life system of members of youth shock brigades, and the new study system, I cannot help but be choked with gratitude."

When the rays of strong guidance of our party, which will always praise a single sector even while addressing the hundreds and thousands of problems arising in the youth movement, fall upon the work of any given sector or any part of that work, it is deeply affected and develops accordingly.

A few years ago, a SWYL functionaries mass study session of unprecedented size was held in Pyongyang.

At that time the whole nation was surging to gloriously finish up the final struggle of the year.

Even today youth fondly remember the care with which the party treated the content of the study session, including each item on the agenda, over a period of not one or two days but several.

Who can forget the strong hand of leadership of those days which, despite the preoccupation with revolution and construction, watched so carefully over the content and agenda of the study session, even to the point of seeing to it that the titles of the song books were revolutionary.

Such is the sublime love of our party which blooms forth, regarding youth as most precious and embracing it with affection.

It is the warm rays of appreciation which let all youth lead a noble political life and allow them to march vigorously along the path of loyalty, and the revolutionary nutrients which nurture the ranks of the SWYL into the most steadfast and powerful militant ranks, indestructible ranks which can weather any wind or storm.

This love and these nutrients are weaving together an epic poem of the most sublime love which glows like a crimson sky and shines like the sun on every spot where youth live and work under the guidance of our party, the party which provides endless love and leadership for the strengthening and development of the youth movement.

The love and benevolent affection of the party swirls like the Milky Way in the hearts of youth who preserve the glory of party members, as it did in the heart of that young nameless girl who crossed the frozen Yellow Sea to rescue those who were lost--in fact, as it does in every aspect of the work and lives of those youth who forge ahead behind the party throughout the nation.

Such examples of the party's sublime love are as numerous as the stars in the sky, and could not all be told though we had countless generations to do so--how could they all be related here!

Here we have noted that the Korean youth movement of today, under the sublime love of the glorious party which has given those youth a political life and makes it shine continuously, is at a new turning point in history and, facing an even more brilliant future, is marching forward with mighty strides.

Indeed, where is their a new generation as blessed and as dignified as that of the Korean youth movement, which marches unhindered toward a communist future behind the flag of the glorious party which, holding fast to the intentions of the great leader, is mapping out a new history for the youth movement of chuche?

Holding dear these blessings and this glory, and treating with loyalty the great leader and the party, our youth must fight on with even greater strength to bring to early completion the grand revolutionary undertaking of chuche.

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### THOUGHT REMOLDING TERMED KEY TO LOYALTY

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Ch'oe Kyong-sam: "The Learn-from-Unsung Heroes-Movement Is a Driving Force for the Hastening of People's Thought-Remolding]

[Text] The learn-from-Unsung-heroes movement, which was spawned along the advance to dye the entire society with chuche thought, is gaining immense vitality with each passing day.

The creation of a new turning point in people's ideological viewpoint and way of thinking, and in their work attitude and work method, has become a vivid demonstration of the legitimacy and vitality of the party's policy of vigorously promoting this movement to one of thought-reform.

We must gloriously bring to fruition the plan and intention of the party to nurture all members of the society as chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly faithful to the party and the revolution by further developing the movement to duplicate the example of unsung heroes.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows in this year's new year's address:

"All levels of party organizations and workers' collective organizations must strengthen political activities among workers and vigorously accelerate the learn-from-unsung-heroes movement, so that all workers will be possessed of unbounded loyalty to the party and the revolution and a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous labor, and will contribute their all to socialist construction."

The learn-from-unsung-heroes movement is of tremendous significance in solving the most important and difficult problem in the building of socialism and communism--that of remolding people's thoughts.

The task of building socialism and communism is one of indoctrinating and remolding people into a communist nation. If the workers, who are the masters of revolution and construction, are not remolded into a communist



nation, the difficult and complex tasks of transforming the society and remolding nature cannot be successfully carried out. When these historic tasks are vigorously promoted to a mass thought-remolding movement under the leadership of the party of the working class, they will be brilliantly taken care of.

The learn-from-unsung-heroes movement is a mass movement for thought-remolding which can most rapidly bring to reality the objectives of social revolution. A firm guarantee for shaping our revolutionary ranks into chuche-type communist revolutionaries, and for stepping-up the victorious advance of the revolution, is found in the continued vigorous acceleration of the learn-from-unsung-heroes movement, which continuously demonstrates its superiority and vitality through practical experience.

The powerful stimulus that the learn-from-unsung-heroes movement gives to the acceleration of thought remolding stems from the fact that, through this movement, all party members and workers are more firmly enabled to preserve their loyalty to the party and the leader.

Unsung heroes are chuche-type communist revolutionaries who demonstrate their endless loyalty to the great leader and the party on a sublime level. The ideological and spiritual characteristic of the chuche-type revolutionary is that of making the immortal chuche idea into a resolute world view, and of making loyalty to the great leader into the reason for living.

Endless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung alone demonstrates the purity of the ideological and spiritual demeanor of unsung heroes.

Unsung heroes, trusting in the great leader and the party alone and holding a steel-like belief that there was nothing that they could not accomplish if they held high the leadership of the leader and the party, always exhibited a boundless sense of self-sacrifice in the implementing party policy. Those unsung heroes, making the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and the policies of the party, which embody those teachings, their resolute belief--whatever the circumstances, and possessed of an absolute and unconditional spirit of carrying out until completion the mission assigned by the party, are indeed true chuche-type communist revolutionaries and paragons which should be emulated by all party members and workers.

Unsung heroes do not hope for honor or compensation, or to increase personal gain; rather, they contribute their all solely to the realization of the great leader's grand design and to bringing even greater happiness to the great leader. The extent to which the example of the unsung heroes stimulates people is found in their full manifestation of a flawlessly pure and clean spirit of loyalty.

Unending loyalty to the leader and the party is the revolutionary duty and sacred obligation of our people who are blessed with a most noble political

existence in the bosom of the leader and the party, and who enjoy a life of unending usefulness and blessings. When all party members and workers make a paragon of the example of those unsung heroes who demonstrated how to live and fight on behalf of the great leader and the party, and thoroughly embody this paragon in their work and daily lives, ~~then~~ they can be revolutionaries endlessly faithful to the party and the revolution.

The ability of the learn-from-unsung-heroes movement to vigorously accelerate the work of thought-remolding is also due to its application of the powerful method of positive influence in indoctrinating and remolding people.

Indoctrination by positive influence is a superior method which influences people through a positive example to make the work of thought-remolding the work of the masses themselves.

Upon establishment of a socialist system, the fundamental method of mass indoctrination is that of influence through a positive mode. This is a most positive thought-remolding method which conforms to the fundamental demands of the socialist system.

In the socialist society, the working masses are the masters of everything, and ever thing functions on behalf of the working masses. Workers who have been freed from exploitation and coercion feel that, from a sense of identity between purpose and benefit, the well-being of the party, revolution, fatherland and people is more precious than the well-being of individuals, and devote their all to joint work on behalf of society and collective. In so doing, a positive model is continuously created, and that which is positive becomes a guiding factor. Under such conditions, the positive model comes to possess enormous powers of influence, and becomes a widespread generalization on a society-wide scale.

That which is positive becomes critical of that which is uncertain, and becomes a true-to-life model which makes people overcome uncertainty and accept that which is new. Party members and workers come to feel a powerful impulse to be loyal to the party and the revolution, and, reflecting such positivism, correct their deficiencies.

Our party has created a model at each stage of revolutionary development, and has vigorously accelerated the work of thought-remolding with models which generalize such patterns. In so doing, the ideological and spiritual demeanor of all party members and workers has risen consistently to new heights, and a beautiful communist spirit of living and working in a revolutionary manner has bloomed profusely throughout the entire society. This confirms the legitimacy and vitality of our party's policy of indoctrination through positive influence.

The learn-from-unsung-heroes movement makes it possible to nurture all the people as true ~~chuche~~-type revolutionaries through a positive model which was created at a time when the new historic advance to dye the



entire society with chuche thought is being accelerated. In so doing, this movement makes it possible to advance the work of remolding people's thoughts to a higher level. When we even more vigorously promote this movement, a new and even greater transformation will be brought about in the work of remolding mankind.

The learn-from-unsung-heroes movement also makes it possible to more closely combine the remolding of people's thoughts with practical affairs.

Practicality is a powerful element in tempering people in a revolutionary manner and in indoctrinating and remolding them. Party members and workers have been nurtured as revolutionaries possessed of an indomitable militant spirit and sturdy supportiveness in the practical struggle to implement party lines and policies.

An important characteristic of the ideological and spiritual demeanor of unsung heroes is their demonstration, not by words, but by action, of a model of loyalty. The militant task of those unsung heroes who blazed the new ground of science and technology, holding high the purpose of the party, was precisely the task of preparatory revolutionization of themselves as zealous chuche-type revolutionaries. Through this struggle they were able to demonstrate in all practicality that they could occupy even the fortress of technology through application of party policy.

Such value in the practical model of unsung heroes lies in making the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the policies the party, which embody those teachings, the starting point for all thought and action.

The line and policy of the party constitute programmatic guidelines which guide revolution and construction along the most rapid route to victory. In party policy are vividly set forth all theoretical and practical problems arising in revolution and construction, as well as the methods for carrying them out. In making party policy their resolute faith and unshakeable belief, our functionaries and workers can truly devote their lives and work to the party and the revolution.

By finding a method for struggle in the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in the policies of the party, which embody those teachings, at all times and wherever they were, and by taking care of everything in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea, those unsung heroes were able to achieve truly remarkable results. Their spirit of self-reliance and arduous labor through which they vigorously overcame obstacles with their own strength along the route of implementing party policy, without even the slightest hesitation or wavering, allows our party policy, without even the slightest hesitation or wavering, allows our party members and workers to carry out party policy to completion without resort to trivial pretexts or excuses.

Those unsung heroes not only carried out their revolutionary tasks with a high sense of responsibility, but also highly valued party organizations and displayed a sense of party through which they lived totally committed to those organizations. Anyone who fully displays loyalty to the party and the leader in the practical struggle to implement party policy, and who exalts the concept of organization can, like those unsung heroes, firmly establish a revolutionary world view and brilliantly carry out the revolutionary tasks with which he has been entrusted. In this way the learn-from-unsung-heroes movement has become the motive force behind the enabling of our people to be creators of new miracles and grand achievements.

When we continue to fan the flames of this movement, we can bring about a decisive advance in the fulfilment of the three revolutions and achieve continuous upsurges in socialist construction, and thus surely complete this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress.

The remolding of mankind is essentially that of remolding thought, and should increase people's consciousness for vigorously stepping up revolution and construction.

We should vigorously promote the learn-from-unsung-heroes movement, not from its technical and practical side, but as a thought-remolding movement which nurtures people to be true revolutionaries endlessly faithful to the party and the revolution.

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### SPA SESSION APPROVES FY 1980 BUDGET, ENACTS HEALTH LAW

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 4, Apr 80 pp 17-21

[Text]

North Korea convened the fourth session of the sixth-term Supreme People's Assembly on April 24 to approve the budget for fiscal 1980 and enact the People's Health Law, according to the north Korean Central Broadcasting Station.

The assembly session opened one day earlier than originally scheduled, but no announcement was made as to why the change had to be made. President Kim Il sung's schedule to receive the visiting Zambian president might have to do with the advancing of the convening of the assembly.

This year's budget, fixed at 18,893,600,000 won (in north Korean currency) or an equivalent of U.S. \$10,531,550,000 (at the conversion rate of 1.794 won to the dollar), showed an increase of 8.1 per cent in income over last year and a rise of 11.3 per cent in expenditures. Last year's income and expenditures totaled 17,477,900,000 won and 16,972,600,000 won, respectively. Last year's income increased by 11.5 per cent and spending by 15.1 per cent from 1978. The ratio of this year's increase in income is 3.4 per cent lower than that of 1979 boost over 1978, and that in spending, 3.8 per cent lower than the 1979 ratio of increase over the previous year.

Of last year's income, 1,447,320,000 won came from provincial governments. It accounts for 8.3 per cent of the total income and showed an increase of 23.8 per cent over 1978. According to the finance minister's report to the assembly, revenues of local governments in 1979 increased by 10.1 per cent over 1978.

The portion of outlay against total expenditures dropped in all sectors but government administration and management. (See Table 1) The sharp increase in administration and management spending is partly ascribed to the increase in number of government organs. (See Page 20 of Vol. III, No. 3, Vantage Point)

Of the people's economy sector, fisheries, technical development, housing, electricity, mining, and agriculture, are given great emphasis this year. (See Table 2) Basic Construction and transportation will receive policy emphasis this year again though investment growth in these sectors is slackened compared with last year.

Military spending accounts for 14.5 per cent of the total outlay, and is lowest since 1972 when the ratio dropped to 17 per cent from the previous year's 31.1 per cent. The 1972 military expenditures as announced by Pyongyang showed a decrease of 703,760,000 won (in north Korean currency), or an equivalent of U.S.\$392,285,000, from 1971, though there were no indications of reduction in manpower and arms of the north Korean armed forces. Noteworthy is the fact that the north Koreans poured a large amount of money into the digging of underground tunnels within the Demilitarized Zone during the 1972 dialogue between the divided halves of Korea.

Pyongyang's live broadcast of the finance minister's report revealed the appointment of a woman, Yun Gi-jong to the post. She replaced Kim Gyong-ryon whose promotion to deputy premier was confirmed in January this year. She is the third woman minister. Ho Jong-suk, vice chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, was culture-propaganda minister from September, 1948 to August, 1957 and justice minister from August, 1957 to August, 1959. Another woman, late Pak Chong-ae, held the office of agriculture minister for one year from September, 1961.

Noteworthy is the fact that Pyongyang radios did not report the names of those Party and government leaders who took their seats on the platform at the assembly session, for the first time in recent years. They merely reported President Kim's participation in the assembly meeting. Their silence gave rise to speculation among north Korea watchers in Seoul that there might take place a big change in the north Korean power hierarchy - in connection with the expected formalization of Kim's son Chong-il's position as heir to his father.

# NORTH KOREA'S 1980 BUDGET Compared with 1979

Unit: N.K. Won

	1980		1979		Increase over '79 (%)	Share	Amount	Increase over '79 (%)
	Share	Amount	Share	Amount				
Revenue		*18,831,000,000 (110,531,350,000)		*17,677,900,000 (89,242,410,000)	*8.1		*11.5	
Expenditures	100	*18,831,000,000	100	*16,972,000,000	*11.5		*13.1	
People's Economy	60.2	11,376,530,000 (66,941,430,000)	60.5	10,267,630,000 (51,279,320,000)	*10.6		*19.1	
Social Welfare	21.7	4,102,160,000 (24,796,000,000)	22.4	3,799,300,000 (19,117,270,000)	*8.0		*10.4	
Military	*14.5	2,750,370,000 (16,927,070,000)	*15.1	2,567,660,000 (13,479,580,000)	6.9		9.3	
Administration & Management	3.6	675,340,000 (3,776,400,000)	2.0	343,810,000 (1,916,000,000)	96.4		1.5	

(U.S.\$1 = 1,794 North Korean Won)

Note: Asterisks indicate figures estimated by North Korea.

Other figures are based on an estimation made in line with the north Korean announcement.

# Ratio of Increase in Expenditures

(In Percentage)

	1980 increase over 1979	1979 increase over 1978
Total Expenditures	11.3	15.1 (17.3)
People's Economy	10.8	19.1 (19.0)
Basic Construction	16.6	
Mining		(40)
Transportation	15.4	50 (20)
Electricity	50	
Metal Industry	9.8	
Machine Industry	9.8	(20)
Chemical Industry	9.8	(30)
Construction Material Industry	9.8	(20)
Fishery	70	(20)
Agriculture	21.9	(20)
Technical Development	50	20
Social Affairs	8	10.1 (14.6)
Housing	30	
Education	10.2	12.7
Health	10.4	11.6 (10.0)

Source: North Korean Central Broadcasting Station report

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the planned ratio of increase in expenditures.  
The ratio of mining outlay against total investment in industrial construction in 1980 increased to 37.1 per cent from 33.3 per cent in 1979.

The assembly's adoption of the People's Health Law preceded its approval of the 1980 budget. The law, consisting of seven chapters and 49 articles, is the first of its kind legislated in north Korea. The titles of the seven chapters are: (I) Basic Principle of People's Health, (II) Complete, General System for Free Medical Treatment, (III) Protection of Health by Preventive Medicine Guidelines, (IV) Juche Medical Science and Technology, (V) Health Workers as True Servants of People, and (VII) Health Organizations, and Control over Their Management.

C80: 4120



## **N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**

### **BRIEFS**

**PUBLIC HEALTH DAY--Pyongyang May 7--**The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on instituting Day of Public Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The decree dated May 5 said that the Central Peoples Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides to mark April 5 every year as Day of Public Health to convey down through generations and commemorate forever April 5, 1980, a significant day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally provided the public health law. [Text] [SK070906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2230 GMT 6 May 80]

C80: 4120

## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### DPRK WORKING PEOPLE PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTION, PRODUCTION

SK071727 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)--The working people of Korea are making vigorous strivings to make gifts of loyalty to the 6th congress of the Workers' Party of Korea slated for October this year.

The workers and technicians throughout the country are building large factories, workshops equipped with modern technique and a large number of medium and small power stations and manufacturing large-size modern machines which will help toward accelerating the chuche-orientation and modernisation of the national economy and improving the people's lives.

The Wonsan iron and steel complex made a new type of 8 metre gear grinder and the August 28 factory manufactured an efficient loading machine and large-size mine car.

The large Taean heavy machine combine is under construction in Taean City. And the construction of another mining machine plant, which is several times larger in scale and production capacity than the existing mining machine plant, is progressing apace in Unhung district, Yanggang Province. A rolling glass shop is being built at the Nampo glass factory, a press shop to be equipped with a 5,000 ton press, a large-size semi-automatic wheel axle horizontal stamping machine and others at the June 4 rolling stock factory and an electricity distribution box at the June 1 electrical appliances factory.

Many medium and small hydropower stations are being constructed on rivers and streams in various parts of the country and new ore dressing plants at mines.

The workers of the Yongsong machine plant, a leading ordered equipment production base of the country, are vigorously striving to translate into practice their resolve to make a gift of loyalty to the 6th congress of the party by boosting the production of such ordered equipment as large-size high pressure gas compressors and large-size freezing compressors and large mining machines which will greatly contribute to the chuche-orientation and

modernization of the chemical industry, while increasing their basic production assignments--production of ordered equipment two times and of large machine tools 1.7 times.

An automatic assembly line capable of raising scores of times the speed of processing radial drilling machine gear boxes and covers is being built at the December 3 factory. And the April 3 factory is manufacturing a latest type of automatic lathe capable of eliminating hard labour and lifting over 2.5 times labour efficiency in processing, a broaching machine and a revolving stamping machine.

A large plate cutting machine is being manufactured at the Hanhung machine tool plant, a large oxygen separator at the Nakwon machine plant and an automatic assembly line for processing pencils at the Kanggye pencil factory.

Many freezing factories and cold-storages are under construction at fishery bases and consumer centres.

Gifts of loyalty to the party congress are being prepared also at the Pukchang thermal power construction complex, the Nampo shipyard and other industrial establishments in various domains of the national economy.

CSO: 4120

## **N. KOREA/ECONOMY**

### **DPRK LIGHT INDUSTRY DEVELOPS IN 'DIVERSE WAY'**

**SK031031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 3 May 80**

**[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA)--**The light industry of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea is making a rapid development in a diverse way. The growing demand of the people for consumer goods is fully met.

Koreas light industry was insignificant in the pre-liberation days. Per capita output of fabrics was no more than 14 centimetres, and even pencils, pens and buttons could not be made properly.

After liberation vigorous endeavours were made to build a modern light industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung put forward the unique policy of developing the large-scale central industry and the small- and medium-scale local industry in parallel so as to build a diversely developed modern light industry in a short span of time, and wisely guided the work for its implementation.

As a result, along with large-scale central light industrial factories, an average of 20 odd local industrial factories for every city and county were built in our country.

During the six-year plan (1971-1976) many more large textile, daily necessities, foodstuff and shoe-making factories equipped with modern technique were newly built or expanded to further consolidate the material and technical foundations of the light industry.

The solid raw material bases of the light industry including agricultural, fishing and natural raw material bases as well as chemical, metal and timber raw materials have been secured.

The light industry of Korea relying on its own raw material bases now produces various kinds of consumer goods essential for the peoples life, from fabrics to articles for cultural use, in large quantities.

The textile industry which produced only cotton textiles in the past has now synthetic chemical fibre, woolen, silk and flax textile and all other branches, to say nothing of cotton textile, and is boosting its output year after year.

In our country, 400 million metres of fabrics were produced already in 1970 to provide everyone with over 30 meters. In the six-year plan period the total textile production capacity of the country surpassed 600 million metres.

In this period knitting mills were newly built or expanded, with the result that the production capacity of sweaters and jackets, underwear, hosiery and footwear increased respectively 6, 1.6, 1.8 and over 2.4 times.

Modern daily necessities factories were newly built or expanded to put out various kinds of daily necessities, such as washing machines, ice-boxes, radios, TV sets, watches and clocks and sewing machines in large number.

The production of various foodstuffs including cooking oil, sweets and confectionary also shows a steady rise.

In particular, over 140 riced-corn mills, cornstarch factories and food-stuff factories were equipped with latest technique on an expansion basis and 66 modern cooking oil factories were built in a matter of a few months in 1977.

In the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) the material and technical foundations of the light industry will be further consolidated and modernized to markedly boost the production of consumer goods.

In 1984 Korea will produce 800 million metres of textiles and 100 million pairs of shoes and more than 300,000 tons of sugar by use of domestic raw material.

CSO: 4120

## NORTH KOREA/ECONOMY

### SINUJU SHOE FACTORY EXCEEDING PRODUCTION QUOTAS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Yi Chong-kyu, manager of the Sinuiju Shoe Factory: "We Are Producing More Nice-Looking and Good-Quality Shoes"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"This year we should upgrade numerous daily necessities factories, foodstuffs factories and grain processing plants, and produce more high-quality daily necessities and tasty and nutritious foods."

In order to mark the historic Sixth Congress of our party as a grand celebration of victors, workers and technicians in our factories have set objectives calling for the completion of this year's plan--which is far more extensive than that attained last year--prior to the Sixth Party Congress, and for greater variety and higher quality.

To carry out such grand designs with existing equipment and existing labor is definitely not an easy task. But we will be able to do so with the least amount of difficulty.

Holding high the militant slogan "Let Us Celebrate the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party with High Political Zeal and Glorious Labor Achievements," the revolutionary zeal of our factories' workers and technicians is soaring to the heavens. The problem lies in the manner in which our administration and guidance functionaries will organize and mobilize the heightened revolutionary zeal of the masses.

Under the guidance of primary-level party committees, clearly defined struggle objectives must be issued to all shops and work teams from plant staffs, and staff members should, in accordance with the requirements of the Tasean Work System, fully display a revolutionary spirit of fulfilling daily quotas on the day in question, whatever the circumstances, by going out to the work sites and giving priority to political activities, and by seeing to it that everything falls into place at the appropriate time.



In vigorously promoting the campaign to operate several machines, which is an important prerequisite for growth in production, continued innovations are being brought about by the likes of Comrades Chang Hyang-nyo and Chang Chong-suk, press shop stewards who, rushing along the path of loyalty, are responsible for twice as many machines as they used to be, and who completed the yearly quota assigned to each prior to 15 February. The ranks of such innovators grow with each passing day.

In the process of vigorously promoting the campaign to learn from the example of unsung heroes in accordance with party policy, more than 70 worthwhile proposals for technical innovations were suggested on a plant-wide basis, and a number of previous proposals for technical innovations were implemented and proved of value in production.

With the vigorous support of members of the technical innovation group of the engineering and power shop, workers in the preparations shop rationally improved crushing equipment and thus achieved a 1.3 fold increase in crushing capacity, and repairmen in the press shop succeeded in improving shoe press temperature controls with the result that they brought about a 1.3-fold increase in efficiency. Now, determined to improve all shoe presses during the first quarter, they are fanning the flames of the speed battle.

In addition, other proposals for technical innovations and advanced operating techniques which contribute greatly to increasing production and conserving materials are gushing forth in great numbers, and include such examples as that found in the canvas shoe shop, where the rubber tape applying process was mechanized with the result that a great deal of labor was conserved and efficiency increased.

We will not allow this spirit to slip even in the slightest and, rushing forward with the spirit of incorporating the speed battle into chollima, we will complete this year's plan prior to the Sixth Party Congress and give reports of loyalty and victory to the great leader and the glorious party.

9062

CSO: 4108



## **N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN**

### **BRIEFS**

**CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS LEAVE--Pyongyang May 1--**The delegation of young functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the delegation of model branch workers of Chongnyon and the ninth short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan left Wonsan on April 30 by the ship "Samjiyon." They left Pyongyang on April 29 by train. [Text] [SK020911  
Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 1 May 80]

CSO: 4120

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### MALAGASY PRESIDENT RECEIVES DPRK PARTY DELEGATION

SK062241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)--Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and president of Madagascar, on May 2 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, on a visit to Madagascar, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his friendly and fraternal, warm greetings to the great leader.

The president highly praised the successes registered by the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader.

The president stressed that the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, government and people would in the future, too, fully support the Korean peoples just struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Malagasy president heartily wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

The talk proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

CSO: 4120

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### KWP DELEGATION FETED IN MOZAMBIQUE

SK050419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the FRELIMO arranged a banquet on April 24 in honour of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, on visit to Mozambique, according to a report.

Invited to the banquet were all the members of the delegation and the DPRK ambassador to Mozambique.

Present at the banquet were Mario Machungo, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO and minister for planning and agriculture, Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO and minister for public works and housing, and other personages concerned.

Speeches were made at the banquet by the minister for planning and agriculture and the head of the delegation.

Talks were held on April 25 between the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea and the delegation of the FRELIMO.

Present at the talks on our side were head of the WPK delegation Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and members of the delegation and the ambassador of our country to Mozambique, and on the opposite side were Mario Machungo, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO and minister for planning and agriculture, Julio Zamith Carrilho, member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO and minister for public works and housing, and other personages concerned.

The talks proceeded in a comradely atmosphere.

During its stay the delegation inspected various places of Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, and local areas.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO PDYR LEADER

SK012249 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the latter's assumption of office as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The message reads:

Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad  
Secretary General of the Central Committee  
Socialist Party of Yemen  
Chairman  
Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council  
Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen  
Aden

I warmly congratulate you on your assumption of the office as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you fresh successes in your responsible work.

Kim Il-song  
General Secretary of the Central Committee  
Workers Party of Korea  
President  
Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea  
Pyongyang, May 1, 1980.

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### JAPANESE DIETMEN VISIT NORTH KOREA

#### Press Conference

SK070453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)--Head of the delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship Chuji Kuno, member of the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and chairman of the league, was interviewed by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang on May 5.

Speaking before the reporters Chuji Kuno gave his impressions of Korea. Each time I visit your country I can see the looks of Pyongyang changing every day, he said, and went on:

What astonished us most is the grand 13-storied Pyongyang maternity hospital just built. The wonderful maternity hospital without an equal in the world has been built in a short period of nine months.

Saying that the splendid Changgwangwon health centre with service facilities, indoor swimming pool and gymnastic equipment for the promotion of the health of the working people has appeared, he said that he was struck with admiration at the fact that such grand building has been built in a short time less than one year under the care of the great President Kim Il-song.

I could see what great efforts the Korean people were directing to construction and what remarkable creative ingenuity they were displaying, he said.

Saying that he could see farm machines including a great many large tractors working on paddy and non-paddy fields, he said: The work for developing the rural economy is undertaken under a plan in the republic.

He sincerely hoped that the Second Seven-Year Plan in Korea would be successfully accomplished.

Saying that one of the aims of his delegations visit was to extend the term of validity of the interim agreement on cooperation in the domain of fisheries,

he stressed: Its extension for two years is a result of the warm care of President Kim Il-song. I will tell this to the Japanese people.

He hoped for an early realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

#### Delegation Leaves

SK070906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang May 7--The delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Chuji Kuno, Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the league, left Pyongyang on May 6. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kim U-chong and other personages concerned. During its stay in our country the delegation visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Korean central history museum, the Taesongsan pleasure park in Pyongyang and other places. After visiting the Changgwangwon health centre, the head of the delegation said: The Changgwangwon health centre with bathrooms, a swimming pool and all public service facilities is a wonderful one hardly to be seen in any other country of the world.

C86: 4120

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### CHONGNYON MEETING WELCOMES VISITING PYONGYANG ART TROUPE

SK071024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tokyo May 5 (KNS-KCNA)--A grand meeting of Koreans in Japan was held at the Korean cultural hall in Tokyo on May 4 to welcome the State Pyongyang Art Troupe of our country visiting Japan.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and tender-hearted father of the compatriots in Japan, was placed on the platform.

Han Tok-su, chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), attended the meeting together with vice-chairmen of Chongnyon and director of its General Secretariat, directors of its departments, leading functionaries or organisations and enterprises under it and chairmen of its Tokyo metropolitan, Hokkaido and prefectural headquarters, and other Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Kanto districts, more than 4,000 in all.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting with enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

Chairman Han Tok-su made a welcome speech at the meeting.

He wholeheartedly extended highest glory and deepest thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and its tender-hearted father, who instilled immense inspiration and courage into the compatriots in Japan by personally sending the State Pyongyang Art Troupe to Japan.

Yi Sang-tae, head of the State Pyongyang Art Troupe, spoke next.

The meeting was followed by a welcome banquet arranged by the central reception committee for the State Pyongyang Art Troupe.

Chairman Han Tok-su and head of the delegation Yi Sang-tae spoke there.

A performance was given at the banquet by Korean artists and students in Japan in honour of the State Pyongyang Art Troupe.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.



## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### 'NODONG SINMUN' HITS OIL DRILLING ON ROK CONTINENTAL SHELF

SK130304 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 14 May 80

[NODONG SINMUN 15 May commentary: "An Intolerable Looting of the National Treasure of the Korean People"]

[Text] According to reports, on the continental shelf off the southern coast of our country the Japan Oil Exploitation Company, a Japanese monopoly, on 6 May reportedly began drilling for oil in accordance with the ROK-Japan agreement for joint continental shelf exploitation signed between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries.

This shows that the Japanese reactionaries, in defiance of the will of the Korean people, have openly started looting the continental shelf resources in the southern sea, the national treasure of the Korean people. This is an intolerable robbery and an open hostility against our republic.

It is a well-known fact that the so-called ROK-Japan agreement for joint continental shelf exploitation, which was concluded between the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries on 30 January 1974, is an aggressive and nation-selling document which has given away underwater resources of our country to the Japanese monopolistic capitalists and further opened the way for the Japanese reactionaries to invade South Korea again.

This is why the entire Korean people and even Japanese democratic forces and people from every walk of life have waged a firm struggle against the so-called continental shelf agreement since its conclusion between the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionary ruling circles.

Our people have long held that the ROK-Japan agreement for joint continental shelf exploitation concluded between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries was an illegal document and declared it invalid and void. The continental shelf resources in the southern sea where the Japan Oil Exploitation Company has begun drilling are a sacred and inviolable national treasure of our people and thus their exploitation entirely rests upon the sovereignty of our people. No one can drill on the continental shelf in the southern sea against the interests and will of the Korean people

Nevertheless, in collusion with the nation-selling group in South Korea which cannot represent the Korean people, the Japanese reactionaries have recklessly started looting the continental shelf resources of our country. This is nothing but a robber-like encroachment upon the sovereignty and national interests of our people.

Our people resolutely condemn and firmly denounce the shameless aggressive act of the Japanese reactionaries who have stretched their claws to the continental shelf resources in the southern sea, the sacred and inviolable treasure of our people.

The Japanese reactionary ruling circle's active project on the continental shelf in the southern sea of our country under the aggressive continental shelf agreement is related to their ambition to invade South Korea again. The Japanese reactionary circle, facing the world oil crunch and thus desperate to secure oil resources, by drilling on the continental shelf of the southern sea of our country and digging out the underwater resources there, are scheming to hold South Korea as their base for cheap fuel resources and in this way intensify their economic domination and looting of South Korea, accelerating their military invasion.

It is simply not accidental that the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are openly clamoring that they would exercise Japan's right to defend the facilities in the joint continental shelf exploitation area.

The Japanese reactionaries' arrogance and rudeness and the stretching of their claws even to the underwater resources of our country are attributable to the South Korean authorities' role as the guide to aggression.

It is a well-known fact that the South Korean puppet clique, accepting nation-selling, treachery and dependence on foreign force as the only way to exist, fabricated through all kinds of cowardly and ugly methods the nation-selling document concerning the joint exploitation of the continental shelf and sold the underwater resources of our country to the Japanese monopolistic capitalists in order to ensure its security guaranteed by the Japanese reactionaries and to obtain more aid from them in return for satisfying their greedy demand for the continental shelf resources.

The present South Korean authorities who took power from the former dictator are scheming to maintain power by winning their masters' support in return for paving the way for the Japanese reactionaries to invade again. They are selling our national sovereignty and interests to them while opposing north-south collaboration which is being pushed ahead by us.

This has been clearly proved by the fact that the South Korean rulers are even offering Pusan and Cheju Island as joint supply bases in order to co-operate in the continental shelf oil exploitation and drilling work by the Japan Oil Exploitation Company.

Our people sternly condemn in the name of the people the act of the South Korean authorities selling the precious treasure and interest of the nation to foreign aggressors and introducing the Japanese oil developing monopoly into the continental shelf in the southern sea.

The more the South Korean rulers scheme to gain something in return for giving away the precious treasure and interest of the nation to foreign forces, the more furious the people's resistance would become. Moreover, they are committing crimes that will never be pardoned by the coming generations. They must bear this in mind and act prudently.

Our people will never tolerate the aggressive act of the Japanese reactionaries stretching their claws to loot the underwater resources of others nor the act of the South Korean authorities in playing the role as a guide for invasion.

The Japanese reactionaries must stop all their acts that perpetuate the division of Korea and encroach upon the national interest of the Korean people through manipulation of the South Korean puppets. At the same time, they must stop the exploration and drilling on the continental shelf of our country.

If the Japanese authorities do not listen to the warning of our people and continue to encroach upon the continental shelf resources of our country and loot them, they will assume the full responsibility for all the consequences to be brought about it.

CSO: 4108

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

**JAPANESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES--**Pyongyang May 7--The Hokkaido Trade Union delegation of Japan headed by Yoshio Minami, vice-chairman of the All Hokkaido Council of Trade Unions, Japan, left Pyongyang on May 6. During its stay in our country, the delegation visited a historic site of revolution and educational and public health institutions and toured Kaesong district and other places. At Panmunjon the head of the delegation said Korea would be reunified without fail no matter how hard the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets may try to obstruct it. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 6 May 80]

**CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY'S PRESS CONFERENCE--**Pyongyang May 7--Josef Hadravsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to Korea, on May 6 called a press conference at his embassy on the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. Present there were So Tong-pom, a personage concerned, and newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang and press officials of different embassies and foreign correspondents. Addressing the press conference, the ambassador dwelt upon the successes made by the Czechoslovak people in all the political, economic and cultural domains over the last 35 years following liberation under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 7 May 80]

**FOREIGN PAPERS ON KPA FOUNDING--**Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)--Lebanese and Ghanaian papers published special write-ups and articles on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, according to reports. The Lebanese paper "Al Shaab" April 23 edited special write-ups under the title "Hail 48th Anniversary of KPA Founding." It carried a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung proclaiming the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and a photograph of him among KPA soldiers, together with his immortal classic work "Unity Based on Revolutionary Comradeship Is the Source of the Invincibility of the People's Army." It printed articles under the titles "Heroic Korean People's Army Has Covered Victorious Road," "Korean People's Revolutionary Army Organized and Led by President Kim Il-sung," "Self-reliant Defence Capabilities" and so forth. The Ghanaian paper "The Ghana Times" April 29 published an article headlines "48th Anniversary of KPA Founding." It stressed that over the past 48 years, the KPA has traversed a victorious road full of glory and performed immortal feats



which will shine long in the history of the nation. The course covered by the KPA is a history of proud victories in which it has achieved heroic feats and rendered undying services in the struggle against imperialist aggressors and for defence of sovereignty of the nation. [Text] [SK142033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 14 May 80]

KPA ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)--Various functions were recently held at DPRK missions abroad on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, according to reports. Press conferences were held at the DPRK embassies in Mali, Senegal, Egypt and Nicaragua. Film receptions were given at the DPRK missions in Pakistan, Lebanon, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Sudan, Tanzania, Burma, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, Central Africa, Laos, Guyana, the Congo, Burundi, Guinea and Madagascar. A press conference and a film show were arranged at the DPRK Embassy in Ghana and a film show and a photo exhibition at our embassies in Algeria, Nepal, Cameroon, Gambia, Bangladesh and Austria. A press conference, film show and photo exhibition were arranged at the DPRK embassies in Togo and Malaysia. Photo exhibitions showed the proud course traversed by the Korean People's Army under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The functions were attended by functionaries of party and government bodies and public organisations, soldiers, men of the press of these countries and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various embassies. Korean films were screened at film receptions. [Text] [SK071659 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 7 May 80]

CULTURAL DELEGATION IN BURMA--Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)--Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha on April 29 met the government cultural delegation of our country headed by Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art, on a visit to Burma, according to a report. The prime minister inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and sincerely wished him good health and a long life. Speaking of impressions he got during his visit to our country, the prime minister said that the Korean people have achieved great successes in all realms of socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song. He expressed satisfaction with excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Burma and Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the ambassador of our country and the Burmese foreign minister and the director of the prime ministers office. The Burmese prime minister also met the educational delegation and the book, photograph and handicraft exhibition delegation of our country. [Text] [SK062243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 6 May 80]

FRENCH SENATE 'STUDY GROUP'--Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)--The delegation of the France-Korea contact and study group for economic and cultural problems organized in French Senate headed by Philippe Machefer, senator and chairman of the group, left Pyongyang on May 6 by plane. It was seen off at the airport by deputies to the Supreme Peoples Assembly Chae Hui-chong, minister of labour administration, Kim Tae-hui, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for cultural relations with foreign countries, and Hong Il-chon, vice-minister

of common education, and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK062225  
Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 6 May 80]

DELEGATION OF FRENCH MAYORS--Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)--The delegation of mayors from different political parties of France headed by Andre Aubry, president of the French action committee to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and mayor of Antony, left Pyongyang on May 6. It was seen off at the airport by personages concerned Kim Yong-sun, An Sung-hak and Pak Yong-si. [Text] [SK062226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 6 May 80]

SOVIET ACTORS GROUP ARRIVES--Pyongyang April 29--A Soviet actors group arrived in Pyongyang on April 28. In the evening the Ministry of Culture and Art hosted a reception for the actors group. [Text] [SK301303  
Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 28 Apr 80]

CZECHOSLOVAK EXHIBITION--Pyongyang May 1--The Czechoslovak exhibition delegation was interviewed by reporters of our country on April 30 upon the closing of the Czechoslovak textile machine exhibition which opened in Pyongyang. Present on the occasion were newspaper and news agency reporters in the city. The head of the delegation spoke on the occasion. He answered questions raised by reporters. [Text] [SK020911 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 1 May 80 SK]

DELEGATIONS' ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES--Pyongyang May 1--The civil aviation delegation of our country headed by Kim Yo-ung returned home on April 30 from its visit to Poland. Leaving here yesterday were the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Chu Tunan, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and the friendship delegation of power industry of China headed by Li Beng, vice-minister of power industry of the people's Republic of China. [Text] [SK020911 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 1 May 80 SK]

JAPANESE CHUCHE DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang April 30--A delegation of Japan societies for the study of the chuche idea headed by Tokitaro Uotani, representative member of the Nishinomiya Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on April 29 by plane. It was met at the airport by personage concerned Kim U-chong. [Text] [SK301303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 29 Apr 80 SK]

JAPANESE ASSEMBLYMEN'S DELEGATION--Pyongyang April 29--Vice-Premier Kim Nyong-nyon on April 28 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Kobe City assemblymen's league for promotion of Japan-Korea friendship headed by its chairman Shigeo Shimizu. Personage concerned Kim U-chong was on hand. [Text] [SK301303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 29 Apr 80]



GDR DANCE TROUPE--Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)--The state dance ensemble of the German Democratic Republic gave a performance at the Pyongyang grand theatre on May 7. Seeing the performance with working people and artists in the city were Chang Chol, Kim Tae-hui, Cho Yong-chul and other personages concerned. Ambassador Dietrich Jarch and officials of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang saw it. The performers delighted the audience by putting on stage dances and choruses well depicting the fruitful labor and optimistic life of their people. The trio in Korean of the Korean song "Snow Falls" was enthusiastically applauded. At the end of the performance floral baskets were presented to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance. [Text] [SK080512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 8 May 80]

SOVIET, POLISH SPORTS TEAMS LEAVE--Pyongyang May 7--The "Builder" women's basketball team of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic and the Polish judo team left Pyongyang on May 6. [Text] [SK070906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 6 May 80]

IRAQ YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang May 7--A delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi Youth headed by its Vice-President Salah Nouri Al Samarnad arrived in Pyongyang on May 6 by air. In the evening the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth arranged a banquet for the delegation. [Text] [SK070906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2244 GMT 6 May 80]

SECRETARY TO RED CROSS SOCIETIES--Pyongyang May 7--Henrik Beer, secretary general of the League of Red Cross Societies, left Pyongyang on May 9. He was seen off at the airport by personages concerned Son Song-pil and Pak Yong-si. During his stay in our country the guest visited the Pyongyang students and children's palace, the Changgwangwon health centre and other places. [Text] [SK070906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 6 May 80]

CSO: 4120

## N. KOREA/CHRONOLOGY

### CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN MARCH 1980

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 3, No 4, Apr 80 pp 25-32

#### [Text]

- 1 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) and Radio Pyongyang report the north Korean Feature Film Studio has produced a new film, "My Son" recently. The movie depicts the nourishment of a son under the care of his step mother.
- 2 President Kim Il-sung meets with the visiting world trade union mission.
- 3 President Kim cables a condolence message to the wife of the late chairman of the international Juche Study Institute, Yatsui Kaoru, who died at the age of 72 in Tokyo on February 2.
- 3 A Czech science and technical mission arrives in Pyongyang to take part in the 21st meeting of the standing subcommittee of the Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee between the two countries. (The mission left on March 11.)
- 3 An East German diplomatic mission led by the chief of the Far East Department of the Foreign Ministry arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.
- 4 KCBS reports President Kim sent a letter of appreciation to farm workers and their supporters in Pyongwon and Sukchon counties for their successful drainage of paddies during the "severe cold days."
- 4 President Kim meets with the Hungarian ambassador in Pyongyang.
- 4 KCBS reports Ambassador Yang Jae-dok ( 양 재 덕 ) to South Yemen met with the country's president recently.
- 4 KCBS reports Ambassador Chon Gi-gap ( 천 기 갑 ) to Iceland met with the country's president on February 26.
- 4 The third working-level meeting for the premiers' talks between the south and the north of Korea is held at Panmunjom.

- 4 A world trade union mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its nine-day visit to north Korea.
- 4 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Ghana president upon the country's 23rd independence anniversary.
- 5 An educational mission leaves for Bangladesh and Burma.
- 5 KCBS reports Ambassador Lee Yong-ik ( 리 용 익 ) to Iraq paid a farewell call on the Iraqi president on February 24.
- 5 KCBS reports Ambassador An Yong-ho ( 안 영 호 ) to Pakistan met with President Zia ul-Haq of late.
- 5 KCBS reports Ambassador Choe Ung-myong ( 최 옥 병 ) to North Yemen met with the country's premier on February 26.
- 6 KCBS reports Ambassador Kim Yong-sun ( 김 용 순 ) to Hungary met with the country's premier on February 27.
- 6 A commemoration meeting is held at Pyongyang Spinning Factory upon the 17th anniversary of the Syrian revolution. The factory maintains sisterhood relations with a Syrian plant.
- 6 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad upon the 17th anniversary of the country's revolution.
- 7 A central reporting meeting is held at the People's Culture Palace to commemorate the 3.8 International Women's Day. Lee Su-wol ( 리 수 월 ), chief secretary of the Central Committee of the Women's League, makes a report to the Pyongyang meeting attended by Vice President Pak Song-chol ( 박 성 철 ) and other dignitaries as well as foreign ladies residing in Pyongyang.
- 7 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Premier-designate Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.
- 7 A weightlifting team returns home from the ninth international weightlifting match for the Blue Cup held in East Germany.
- 8 KCBS reports an irrigation system was constructed in Mali recently with the technical assistance of north Korea.
- 8 KCBS reports a Party mission led by Kim Hwan ( 김 환 ), member of the Party Political Committee and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, arrived in Tunis from Algiers.
- 8 KCBS reports Ambassador Kang Su-myong ( 강 수 병 ) to Mozambique met with Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe on February 29.
- 8 A journalist union's mission leaves for the Soviet Union. (The mission returned on March 28.)
- 9 KCBS reports President Kim sent letters of appreciation to 165 plants and enterprises which successfully attained their February goals.
- 10 Kim Byong-gi ( 김 병 기 ) is named ambassador to Sierra Leone.

- 10 A Party mission led by Kim Ilwan returns home from a visit to Poland, Algeria and Tunisia.
- 10 North Korea and Czechoslovakia conclude a protocol at the 1 of the 21st standing subcommittee conference in Pyongyang on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.
- 10 Premier Lee Jong-ok (이종옥) meets with the Hungarian ambassador in Pyongyang.
- 11 KCBS reports a steel mill for cold rolled sheet is under construction in Kunchaek Steel and Iron Plant.
- 11 A "Democratic Kampuchea" mission led by Premier Khieu Samphan arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.
- 11 A representative mission of Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, arrives in Pyongyang.
- 11 A Chinese trade mission led by the deputy trade minister arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.
- 11 A financial mission led by Deputy Finance Minister Choe Jae-guk (최재국) leaves for China.
- 11 A mission of the (north) Korean National Committee for Peace Protection leaves for Bulgaria. (The mission returned on March 31.)
- 12 KCBS reports weightlifter Ho Bong-chol set a jerk record in the 52kg division by lifting 135kg at the second international youth weightlifting match for the Berlin Grand Prize held on March 9.
- 12 KCBS reports Ambassador So Jin-yong (서진용) to Malagasy met with its premier on March 1.
- 12 KCBS reports the Lebanese premier met with Kim Gyong-un (김경운), a north Korean trade representative stationed in the country, recently.
- 12 Radio Moscow reports nearly 30 north Korean doctors are now practicing medicine in the Soviet Union.
- 12 President Kim meets with the visiting Cambodian mission led by Khieu Samphan and gives luncheon for its members.
- 12 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on the first anniversary of the country's revolution.
- 13 KCBS reports north Korea and Guyana concluded an agreement on radio and television cooperation on February 29 in Georgetown.
- 13 KCBS reports Ambassador Kim Bong-un (김봉운) to Chad met with the country's head of state on March 1.
- 13 KCBS reports Ambassador Choe Gwang-guk (최광국) to Senegal met with the country's premier on March 4.
- 13 KCBS reports a number of small and medium hydroelectric power stations are being built in North Pyongan Province.
- 13 Premier Lee Jong-ok holds talks with the visiting Kampuchean mission in Pyongyang.

- 13 A film showing is held at Chollima Culture Center in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the signing of the north Korea Soviet economic and scientific cooperation agreement, sponsored by the Korea-Soviet Friendship Association.
- 13 A Cuban youth women's volleyball team arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.
- 14 Radio Moscow reports a Soviet plant has been exporting telephone parts to north Korea for about 15 years.
- 14 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Italian Communist Party chief upon the latter's 80th birthday anniversary.
- 14 North Korea and China conclude a protocol on trade for 1980 in Pyongyang.
- 14 Ambassador Kim Jae-bong ( 김 재 봉 ) to the Soviet Union hosts a banquet in Moscow on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the signing of the north Korea-Soviet economic and cultural cooperation agreement.
- 16 Marathoner Ko Chun-son wins first place at an international race held in France. His time was 2:10:52.
- 17 KCBS reports the 1980 ski championship was held for 10 days on March 5-14 in Sanjiyon County, Yanggang Province.
- 17 An inauguration ceremony of the (north) Korea-Guinea Bissau Friendship Association is held at Chollima Culture Center in Pyongyang.
- 17 A trade mission led by Deputy Trade Minister Pang Tae-yul ( 팡 태 율 ) returns home from a visit to Hungary, the Soviet Union and East Germany.
- 17 A Cuban government mission arrives in Pyongyang to attend the seventh conference of the north Korea-Cuba economic, scientific and technical cooperation committee. (The mission left Pyongyang on March 20.)
- 18 The fourth working-level south-north Korean official contact is made in the truce village of Panmunjom.
- 18 The Central People's Committee decrees establish the titles of "People's Educator, People's Doctor and People's Pharmacist," all of which will be given to those who have distinguished themselves in the pertinent fields for more than 20 years.
- 18 The new Burundi ambassador arrives in Pyongyang to take up his post.
- 18 Soviet ambassador G. A. Kriulin in Pyongyang hosts a banquet and film showing at his embassy on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the signing of the economic and cultural cooperation agreement between north Korea and the Soviet Union.
- 18 The (north) Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reports Ambassador



Kim Hyeon (김 현) to Algeria met with the chairman of the Polisario Front recently.

- 19 The Yongdae Fisheries Office and the Kosong Fisheries Office are awarded the meritorious titles by a decree. Two fishery workers, Hwang Jung-ul and Lee Chun-bok, also are decorated with the hero's titles in addition to the Order of National Flag First Class. And three fishing boats are decorated with the Order of National Flag First Class.
- 19 KCBS reports Ambassador Pak Hyon-ho (박 현 호) to Bulgaria paid a farewell call on the country's premier on March 13.
- 19 North Korea and Cuba conclude a protocol at the end of the seventh meeting of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation committee in Pyongyang.
- 19 External Economic Affairs Minister Chong Song-nam (정 송 남), Deputy Chairman of the External Cultural Relations Committee Oh Mun-hwan and others visit the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang to pay homage to the late former vice president of Indonesia.
- 19 Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae (공 진 태) meets with the visiting Cuban government mission.
- 20 President Kim receives credentials from the new Burundi ambassador.
- 20 Foreign diplomats in Pyongyang tour the "Bonghwa Revolutionary Site" on the occasion of the 63rd founding anniversary of the "Korean National Conference" which north Korea claims was organized and operated by the late Kim Hyong-jik, father of Kim Il-sung, during his anti-Japanese struggle.
- 20 The (north) Korea Jordan Friendship Association is formed in a rite held in Pyongyang.
- 20 A Cuban fine art and woodblock printing exhibit opens at the People's Culture Palace sponsored by the External Cultural Relations Association.
- 21 KCBS reports north Korean embassies in various countries hosted lectures, photo exhibits, film showings and book displays on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the promulgation of the Thesis on Agriculture.
- 21 A two-day nationwide fishery workers' meeting opens in Pyongyang attended by President Kim, who urged the scaling of the summit of 3,500,000-ton fish catch.
- 21 President Kim, accompanied by Party and government leaders, makes an inspection tour of the newly built Changgwangwon, an integrated bathing complex, in Pyongyang.
- 21 A Rwandan government mission arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.
- 21 A board of directors mission from Chongryon, arrives in Pyongyang.

- 22 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Pakistan President Zia ul-Haq upon the country's national holiday.
- 22 A Party mission led by Lin Chun-chu (林 春 朱), member of the Party Political Committee and secretary general of the Party Central Committee, leaves for Hungary to attend the 12th convention of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Party. The mission stopped over in Moscow en route to Budapest. (The mission returned on March 29.)
- 23 KCBS reports President Kim received a telegram message from PLO leader Yasser Arafat on March 4, in which the latter extended his gratitude for Kim's sending of "presents to the fighters" of the organization.
- 23 KCBS reports a north Korean book and photo exhibition opened in Malta on March 14.
- 23 KCBS reports Ambassador Chong Nam-ho (鄭 南 浩) to Tanzania met with President Julius K. Nyerere on March 15.
- 24 President Kim meets with the visiting Rwandan government mission led by its foreign minister.
- 24 A Polish trade mission arrives in Pyongyang for a two-day visit.
- 24 An athletic team of Chongnyon arrives in Pyongyang to participate in the Mangyongdae Prize Sports Meet.
- 24 An East German university professor arrives in Pyongyang.
- 24 North Korea and Poland conclude a protocol on exchange of goods and payment for 1980 in Pyongyang.
- 25 KCBS reports Ambassador Kang Su-myong to Mozambique met with President Samora Machel on March 14.
- 25 Radio Pyongyang reports an exhibition of new creative goods showing technical innovation was held in Pyongyang of late with some 6,000 items displayed.
- 25 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman on the occasion of the country's independence day.
- 25 A union mission led by Kim Bong-ju (金 奉 柱), chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, leaves for China.
- 26 KCBS reports Chong Byong-yol of the Pyongyang Urban Planning Office was awarded the meritorious urban planner's title.
- 26 KCBS reports Ambassador Son Chang-su (孫 昌 壽) to Benin met with President Mathieu Kerekou on March 14.
- 26 Chairman Han Dok-su (韓 德 壽) of the Central Committee of Chongnyon leading a congratulatory mission arrives in Pyongyang from Japan to take



- part in commemorative functions for the 68th birthday anniversary of Kim Il-sung (April 15.)
- 26 Radio Pyongyang reports the Pyongyang Locomotive Engine Unit marked the 1,000,000 km accident-free operation.
  - 26 The 18-day laborers' art festival closes in Pyongyang. The national contest was taken part by those chosen through preliminaries in counties and provinces.
  - 27 A trade union mission led by Kim Bong-ju meets with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng in Peking.
  - 27 Foreign diplomats and their wives in Pyongyang tour the newly built Changwangwon bathing complex accompanied by Foreign Minister Ho Dam ( 호 단 )
  - 27 President Kim meets with the Chungnyon congratulatory mission and gives luncheon for its members.
  - 27 A student mission leaves for Iraq to take part in an economic forum for Asian students.
  - 28 A journalist mission returns home from the Soviet Union after participating in an international forum on the occasion of the 110th birthday anniversary of Lenin.
  - 28 KCBS reports Ambassador Kim Man-hyop ( 김 만 호 ) to Mali met with the country's president on March 21.
  - 28 KCBS reports Ambassador Kim Yong-ha ( 김 영 하 ) to Syria paid a farewell visit to the Syrian premier on March 18.
  - 28 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Hungary Communist party head, Janos Kadar, upon the latter's reelection as the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Party Central Committee.
  - 29 KCBS reports exhibitions of north Korean books, photos and handicrafts were held in Ecuador and Surinam recently.
  - 29 KCBS reports the north Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Libyan Information and Culture Committee signed an agreement on mutual cooperation on March 19 in Libya.
  - 29 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu upon his reelection as president.
  - 30 KCBS reports a joint communique between north Korea and Mauritania, issued on March 19, in which the two countries agreed to restore diplomatic ties and exchange envoys.
  - 30 North Korean gymnast Kim Gwang-jin wins gold medal in the ring division at an international gymnastic championship held in Moscow.

- 31 A cultural mission led by Culture-Art Minister Lee Chang-son (이창선) leaves for Tunisia to attend the north Korea Culture Week event. The Pyongyang Moranbong Art Troupe and a fine art exhibition team accompany him.
- 31 A Czechoslovakia Socialist Working Youth mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 31 President Kim makes an inspection tour of the newly built Pyongyang Maternity Hospital accompanied by Party and government luminaries.
- 31 The third convention of the League of Korean Architects close in Pyongyang attended by Premier Lee Jong-ok. President Kim visits the meeting hall to have his pictures taken together with the participants.
- 31 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Iranian leaders, Ayatullah Khomeini and President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, on the occasion of the republic's national holiday.
- 31 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Malta leaders on the occasion of the island country's national holiday.

CSO: 4120

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**DATE FILMED**

June 16, 1980

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